

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

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## ORIGIN OF THE PASSION FLOWER.

The following lines were suggested to the writer by reading a communication in "the Presbyterian."

There grew a vine of lowly air,  
With clustering leaves of modest green,  
With polish'd tendrils fresh and fair;  
But yet no blossom there was seen.

And o'er Judea's mountain heights,  
For many a year it humbly crept;  
It sought no visionary flights,  
But mid the mountain breezes slept.

Unheeded o'er the earth it grew,  
And no one asked its humble name,  
The day-beam warmed it and the dew  
Moistened its leaves when evening came.

But now alas! a Saviour's death,  
Was sound'd thro' the world around;  
And fair Judea's mountain breath  
Echo'd in agony the sound.

A Saviour's death,—stupendous thought!  
The world was darkened,—rocks were rent,  
But yet to those who humbly sought  
A ray of living light was sent.

It gleam'd upon the faithful few  
Who followed Him in life and death,  
Who watched beside him while he drew  
His latest groan of sacred breath.

Yet oh! that sad and sacred sigh,  
Reversed their melancholy doom,  
It bid them lift their hopes on high,  
It shed a halo round the tomb.

And while they stray'd at ev'ning hour,  
Musing upon his earthly ills,  
They spid with joy, the stranger flower  
That bloom'd upon the vine clad hills.

They gaz'd upon the blossom pale,  
For, in the centre they could see  
The thorns that told the mournful tale,  
The pistols seem'd the nails to be.

And in the drooping stamens, were  
The hammers that performed the deed,  
Their heads declin'd with pensive air,  
As sorrowing to have made him bleed.

They hailed with joy the token bright,  
In memory of their Saviour's love,  
Who cloth'd in robes of glorious light,  
Now reign'd triumphantly above.

And from that memorable hour,  
They called the blossom, PASSION FLOWER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Voters of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Fairfax.

I was on Friday last induced, by the expressed wish of many of my fellow-citizens of Fairfax, who were assembled at a sale, and were then only generally informed of Mr. Tyler's withdrawal, and were also uncertain whether there was any person announced to run in his stead, to agree to be declared as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. The unanimity with which this wish was expressed was such as to leave me no alternative. In presenting myself, therefore, as a candidate for your suffrages, I am not unaware of the disadvantages I labor under, in being personally unknown to a large portion of the district; and as the time is now too short to repair that difficulty, I must content myself by thus making known the facts under which I have been brought before you.

With regard to my political opinions, it cannot be expected that a full declaration of them can be made in a notice of this kind. I am free to say, however, that I will with pleasure and freedom respond to all inquiries that may be made of me between this and the election, and then on the hustings. It may, however, be proper, as has been suggested to me, in order to correct any preconceived misconceptions of my opinions on the interesting and exciting doctrines of nullification and secession, to declare myself distinctly on these subjects:—As I understand them, I hold them to be entirely untenable, and utterly at war with good order, with the peace, happiness and tranquility of the people, and with the very existence of the Union itself.

April 1, 1833. R. C. MASON.

**Murder and attempted Suicide at Boston.**—A melancholy and distressing occurrence happened at Charlestown yesterday afternoon. Mr. Aaron Locke, who is well known in this city as a steady and industrious meal man, and who, we learn, for a year past has been afflicted at times with insanity, between one and two o'clock, shot his wife with a horse pistol which he had in the house, being a member of a company of dragoons. He had been at home during the day in consequence of illness, and there is no doubt was deranged. The ball struck her right arm, shattering the bone, entered the right breast, passed through the heart, and out the left side. She fell dead on the spot. He immediately left the house and went to the barn, where he cut his throat with a razor; he bled profusely, but it is supposed he may recover. Mr. L. sustained a respectable character, as a man in easy circumstances, and possesses some property. We learn the verdict of the jury of inquest on the body of Mrs. L. was, "That F. Locke came to her death by her husband discharging a pistol at her, loaded with a ball, which entered her right side, and came out at her left side, contrary to the laws of God and man."—*Centinel.*

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Louisa*, Captain Wood, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 4th of March, and brings Paris dates to the 2d of that month, inclusive.

The *Gazette de France* of 25th contains this paragraph—

"Letters by writers of credit, received to-day from Madrid, announce positively that the Portuguese Government having satisfactorily explained the shots fired at a French vessel entering the Tagus, the matter may be considered as at rest. There was only left to be settled the affair of the *Alcyon*, sunk at the mouth of the Douro. It is understood at Madrid that this too would soon be arranged, and then no pretext be left for any attack against the Government of Don Miguel. The mission of Sir Stratford Canning has failed completely. The Spanish Government refused to lend itself to the views of the British Cabinet, and M. Zea, whose credit Lord Palmerston was desirous of overthrowing, seems destined long to remain at the head of the Spanish Cabinet."

Under the head of the Paris Exchange, of 23d February, the same paper says, that "owing to the new threats of England and France, the advice given by Russia to the King of Holland, and the annoyance of the existing state of affairs to Prussia, a speedy solution of the Belgian question was so strongly anticipated as to influence the funds very sensibly; the 3 per cents, which opened at 78 rose to 78 70, and left off at 78 50."

The menaces here referred to are contained in the following note, which we translate. After recapitulating the substance of the preceding negotiation, the ministers of France and England declare—

Art. 1. After exhausting all means of conciliation to produce an amicable arrangement between Holland and Belgium, his Britannic Majesty, in concert with the King of the French, that if by the 15th of March his Netherlands Majesty shall not send to the Foreign Office a note explaining the basis upon which a treaty of commerce between the two parties may be concluded, a French army, supported by a British naval force, will again enter Belgium, and will not again leave it till the treaty of 15th Nov. 1831, shall have been fully complied with.

Art. 2. The embargo on Dutch ships of war and merchant ships shall be maintained both in France and England till the above treaty be complied with.

Art. 3. France and England, before resorting to forcible measures, demand of Holland the abolition of the recently established toll.

Art. 4. The French and English governments, desirous of establishing the commercial intercourse of two governments whose relations are hereafter to be altogether friendly, and, not willing that the treaty to be made should be onerous to either party, will endeavor so to conciliate the interests of the two belligerent powers, as that the treaty may be signed and ratified by both powers in the course of the present month of March.

Art. 5. The undersigned representatives of France and England, finish by reiterating to the Dutch government the declaration in the first part of this note, and they hope that his Netherlands Majesty, sensible of the real necessity of terminating a question which keeps in suspense the commerce of all Europe, will cut the Gordian knot and transmit to us admissible propositions.

TALLEYRAND.  
PALMERSTON.

London 10th February.

This note was followed by a new Convention between France and Belgium.

The French Ministers appear to have renounced their project of a law upon "the state of siege." In order, however, to save appearances, the project could not be withdrawn, but only not reported upon by the committee to which it was referred.

With respect to the quarrel of the Porte and its Egyptian enemy Ibrahim, the latest intelligence from the Augsburg Gazette imports, that all that could be obtained from Ibrahim, by French or Russian intercession was, an armistice for forty days. Flushed with success, nothing could turn him from pursuing his career, though, for form's sake, he had addressed a respectful letter to the *Grand Seigneur*, regretting that he could not do more than consent to a temporary armistice, without consulting his father.

The foreign diplomats were much dissatisfied with this state of things. The French *Charge d'Affaires* had assumed a menacing tone, and it was expected that if hostilities were resumed between Ibrahim and the Porte, France would take an active part. On the other hand, confidence was placed in the comparative moderation of Ibrahim's father—the condition of Ibrahim's troops too, destitute of money and provisions, and in a country (Natalia) already exhausted of supplies, might teach him necessary forbearance.

The Madrid Gazette of the 14th Feb. contains a Royal Decree requiring a levy of 24,000 young soldiers, to replace those who, by virtue of the decree of the 8th of February, 1827, had performed their six years service. This levy, says the decree, is for the maintenance of the army upon the peace establishment.

A Ghent paper states, that the Dutch made a sortie on the 27th of February, from Zebzeete, and captured a post of civic guards consisting of three officers and fifty men. Reparation had been demanded for this violation of territory.

Intelligence one day later was received stating that the Turkish fleet had entered the port of Constantinople, and that the Persian Envoy has frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, official part, contains the following article.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

On Friday, 22d February, at half past 5 o'clock P. M. Madame the Duchess de Berri sent to General Bugeand, Commander of the citadel of Baye, the following Declaration:

"Under the pressure of circumstances, and influenced by the measures of the government, although I had the most urgent reasons for keeping my marriage secret, I think it due to myself, as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my residence in Italy."

CITADEL OF BAYE, 22d Feb. 1833.

(Signed) MARIE CAROLINE.

This declaration having been transmitted by Gen. Bugeand to the President of the Council, the Minister of War, was immediately deposited among the archives of the chancery of France.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The declaration of the Duchess de Berri gives a death blow to the legitimist party in France. Every one thinking what reprobation will be excited throughout Europe by the marriage of Marie-Louise to Count Neipperg. We are curious to see what language the organs of legitimacy will now adopt.

Since the announcement of the Duchess de Berri, we have seen several persons known to belong to the legitimist party. They appear to be much cast down by the news, as it is contrary to all the principles of legitimacy that the mother of an heir apparent to the throne of France should be married a second time.

PARIS, March 1.—The Duchess de Berri sent the declaration inserted in the *Moniteur*, to Bordeaux. M. de Brissac left Bordeaux on the 25th, to return to Prague. Liberty has been promised to the Duchess, who has announced her willingness to retire to Naples, and trust her children to whatever fortune may await them.

Gazette de France

It is difficult to comprehend, says the *Courier Francais*, how the Duchess de Berri, who has no communication with any one, could have made known her intentions relative to her retirement, and the tutorage of her children.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—On Saturday evening Gen. Lafayette called at the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where his presence surprised more than one member of the diplomatic corps. The General came to intercede with the Minister for some Polish refugees, and to propose to him to subscribe to a ball which the Polish Committee of Paris give on Saturday next for the relief of the unfortunate families thrown upon their charge by the disaster of Warsaw.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The reports of dissensions in the Cabinet have latterly gained more credit. It is said that two of the Ministers of greatest influence are engaged in an intrigue, the result of which will be a rupture with the leaders of the Whig party, and an alliance with the Tories. It is asserted that several members of the Cabinet, with Lord Grey at their head, have threatened to hand in their resignations, if such a state of things continue.

Nothing certain is known as to the result of the communication made to the Dutch Government on the part of Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand.

In the mean time, the despatches of the British *Charge d'Affaires* to Brussels are of a nature to bring about a solution of the questions pending; for they confirm the reports which have been in circulation of the disappointment and discouragement to which the King of Holland finds himself reduced. Our diplomatic agent asserts that many of the most influential persons in Holland begin to perceive the folly of a longer resistance, and advise King William to yield.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—We learn that the Envoy Extraordinary of Holland, Mr. Van Zuyden, has been recalled from London by his government. As yet it is not known who is to be his successor.—*Courier.*

The letters received from Lisbon this morning concur in representing the army of Don Miguel as in such a sickly and disorganized state, that it is generally supposed the siege of Oporto will soon be raised. Wagons for transporting the sick were arriving from every direction. It is asserted that the forts and advanced works were about to be constructed in the environs of Lisbon, in the anticipation that the army of Don Pedro would march upon the capital.—*Globe.*

His Majesty's Ministers will take into immediate consideration the affairs of the East Indies. It is said the commerce with China will be made free.—*Idem.*

## THE PENSION SYSTEM.

We understand, that the Pension law of June, 1832, has considerably enlarged the pension system of the United States. The change effected in the law is this: According to the former acts of 1819-20, no Revolutionary officer or soldier could draw a pension, unless he would swear that he was not worth in the world more than \$300—and a schedule was also to be produced of all his worldly goods. Many a soldier could not conscientiously take this oath, because his fortune exceeded the stipulated sum. Many a one, too, who had a tender conscience and a nice sensibility would not take it, for fear he might commit some mistake as to the valuation of his property. But the act of 1832 threw open the door wider. It did away with the oath, the schedule, the limitation of Estate—and extended the pensioners of the pension law to every living soldier who had served a certain time, during the Revolutionary War. This law has multiplied the applicants—and is likely to more than double them.

We understand, that claims are constantly pouring in at Washington, and that already 40,000 claimants had applied at the offices. The number had been cut down, for want of vouchers, &c. to about 24,000, now under process of examination, and 7,000 have been already allowed. Let us look at its operation nearer home—within our own State. There were about 700 pensioners previously registered in the Loan Office in this city, of these, about 550 were effective pensioners, that is to say, who had applied and drawn their pensions. The residue were either dead, or from some cause or other, had failed to avail themselves of the allowance of the Government. Such was the state of things under the old law—but under the late law, 650 new pensioners had applied and entered on the books of the Virginia Loan Office, and the number was likely to increase, as new cases were made and investigated at Washington.

There is no provision made for the families of those soldiers, who are dead. Should the door be opened for them, the contributions from the treasury must indeed be extensive.—*Rich. Compiler.*

**From Liberia.**—The ship *Lafayette* was below on Saturday from Liberia, via St. Thomas, Capt. Hardie came up in the Norfolk steamboat. He reports that the Colony was healthy at the time of his sailing. Dr. Mechin, the Colonial Agent, had succeeded in concluding a treaty with the people of Grand Bassa, and had returned to the Colony in safety.—*Baltimore American.*

**The Schoolmasters' Progress.**—A boy was lately asked who killed Abel? He promptly replied, General Jackson.

This equals the catechetical exhibition of a lad once living in the wildest region of the Green Mountains:—"Into what state did the fall bring mankind?" asked the teacher. With a most rueful expression of countenance, the urchin bawled out—"Vermount."—*N. Y. Com.*

## ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.)

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1833.

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

KING GEORGE COUNTY.

For Congress.

Taliaferro	-	205
Chinn	-	51
		174 majority for T.
Grayson	-	157
Baye	-	62
		95 majority for Grayson.

House of Delegates.

Hooe	-	135
Taylor	-	85
		Hooe elected.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

For Congress.

Richard Coke	-	290
Henry A. Wise	-	96
		Thomas Smith, without opposition.

House of Delegates.

For Congress—John Y. Mason,	no opposition.
H. of Delegates—Thos. Spencer,	no opposition.

OHIO COUNTY.

For Congress.

Wilson's majority over Morgan	-	151
Col. Parriot and John McLure	elected.	
Wm. Naylor, Esq.	has declined as a candidate for Congress from the Jefferson district.	

## CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

On Monday week, the annual election took place in Connecticut, but the votes polled did not much exceed half the usual number. It resulted in the choice of Jackson members of both houses of the Legislature. There was no choice of Governor or Lieutenant Governor by the people; consequently the selection will devolve on the Legislature. As that body is Jacksonian, it is pretty certain that the Hon. Henry Waggaman Edwards will be chosen.

The entire representation in Congress, (which is the only important part of the case,) is National Republican. Messrs. Huntington, Ellsworth, Barbour, and Young, have been re-elected by a majority of about 2,500, and Messrs. Foot and Tweedy by a majority of about 300 votes.

## MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In the same District which he lately represented, John Quincy Adams has been re-elected by a large majority.

In the Newburyport District (last represented by Mr. Nelson) Caleb Cushing (National Republican) has been chosen.

In the Taunton District (last represented by Mr. Hodges) William Baylies (National Republican) is elected.

In the New Bedford District, John Reed (long a Representative) is elected almost unanimously.

In the Norfolk District (last represented by Gen. Dearborn) it is feared, from the returns received, no choice has been effected.

In the Salem District, Rufus Choate is re-elected; (an agreeable disappointment; the papers having led us to believe that there would be no choice on the first trial.)

John Davis is re-elected in the Worcester District, without serious opposition.

Edward Everett is re-elected in the Charlestown District by (it is supposed) a large majority.

## LITERARY.

**Works of Walter Scott.**—Messrs. Conner & Cooke, of New York, have issued proposals for publishing the complete works of Sir Walter Scott, in a manner and upon terms which cannot fail to arrest the public attention and secure its approbation. It will be published in Parts.—Each Part will embrace as much matter as is contained in two volumes of the Waverley Novels, and will be put at the exceedingly low price of thirty-seven and a half cents;—that is, the matter of a volume of the novels, with all the additional notes and illustrations of the author, will be furnished for 18 1/2 cents! Two of these Parts will appear each month, or should the work receive the patronage which the publishers anticipate, four Parts, or more, will be issued monthly. Eight of these Parts will form a volume; and the whole edition will be completed in six volumes.

**Life and Writings of John Jay.**—The Harpers, of New York, have now in press, and in a state of forwardness, the life and writings of the illustrious patriot and statesman JOHN JAY, late Chief Justice of the United States. It is edited by his son, the Hon. Wm. Jay, of West Chester, and will be published in two large and handsome octavo volumes.

**Cæsar's Commentaries.**—The sixth and seventh numbers of the Classical Family Library contain the Commentaries of Cæsar, printed in a neat and handsome style. The translation is one already known, and distinguished for its accuracy—we mean that executed by Duncan. It is, however, by far, too convenient a road to get over a "hard lesson" to be placed in the hands of school boys who are reading the original.

**Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States,** with a preliminary review of the Constitutional History of the Colonies and States, before the adoption of the Constitution; have just appeared at Boston in three volumes octavo, well bound, and printed with a large and handsome type. This is an important contribution to the literature of the country, and

it will be received abroad as an abundant and genuine source of that information concerning American polity, which is now sought generally and with particular earnestness. The work is dedicated to Chief Justice Marshall.

The Anniversary of the Birth Day of Thomas Jefferson is to be celebrated by the Students of the University of Virginia, on which occasion the Declaration of Independence will be read by William Frazier of Augusta, and an oration delivered by Thomas Semmes, Jr. of this place.

**Consular Powers.**—It is not often we see a case where the powers of American Consuls resident in foreign ports to possess themselves of and manage the concerns of any American citizens dying within their consulate, are discussed. The report of a case before the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting in New York, closes such a case, and the verdict, in favor of the defendants, and against the claim set up by the Consul, will be approved unhesitatingly.

The Corporation of Norfolk has subscribed sixty thousand dollars to the stock of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

Presley Cordell, has been elected Mayor of the town of Leesburg (Va.); George Richards, Recorder; and John Martin, Town Sergeant.

**A hard sweeper.**—We are credibly informed, that there is now living in the county of Calaveras, an old gentleman, who (in his younger days,) has been known frequently to chase a squirrel out of the loftiest tree.

The Collector of New-Orleans, acknowledges the receipt, in an anonymous letter, of \$500, which sum was requested to be placed to the credit of the government, for duties on goods, wares and merchandise heretofore accruing, and not accounted for.

**Odd Combinations.**—Under this head, an English paper copies from an American one, an account of a meeting held at Troy to promote female education in Greece.

**Cholera at Matanzas.**—Letters from Matanzas received at New York, announce the existence of Cholera there.

A Philadelphia paper anticipates the time when a gentleman may breakfast in New York, dine in Philadelphia, and sup at Baltimore; and it might have added, and sleep in Washington.

From North Carolina, we learn that John Branch has declined a re-election to Congress. Michael Hoffman (re-elected a Representative to Congress) has been chosen one of the Commissioners for the State of New York.

The celebrated David Crockett is announced in the Tennessee papers as a candidate for Congress.

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon were presented, on the 4th instant, with a few Cucumbers and Strawberries, from the garden of the United States Navy Hospital.

We are glad to learn from the Globe that the Post Master General is about to take steps to stop, as far as he can, to the abuse of the franking privilege.

The author of those pieces of flummery signed "A Friend of State Rights, because a friend of Union," which lately appeared in the *Telegraph* and *Richmond Whig*, has at last thought proper to exonerate Mr. Randolph from the charge of composing or writing them. We dare say Mr. Randolph has more than once writhed under the imputation.

The U. S. ship *Natchez* arrived at Norfolk from Charleston on the 5th inst.—officers and crew in good health. Major Gen. Scott, of the U. S. Army, came passenger in the *Natchez*, and landed at Fortress Monroe.

The Globe of yesterday announces the arrival of Gen. Scott in Washington.

We find the following notice in the Philadelphia papers:

Whereas the alarming state of affairs in Ireland, and the desperate and violent measures determined upon by the British Ministry towards that oppressed country, demand the sympathy not merely of Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, but the friends of liberty of every nation—Citizens, therefore, without distinction of party or creed, friendly to the cause of civil and religious liberty, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at seven o'clock, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. at the County Court House, to take into consideration the present unhappy state of Ireland, and devise such means as may be best calculated to sustain her in contending for her natural and unalienable rights.

Matthew Carey,	William Whelan,
Charles Johnson,	Samuel Black,
John Maitland,	James D. Boylan,
James Gowen,	James Hagan,
John Binns,	Daniel J. Desmond,
Bartholomew Graves,	John Maguire,
Patrick Keogh,	

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

Intelligence has been received from Peru of the 6th of January. The political affairs of the country were in an unsettled condition. The treasury was exhausted, and the soldiers clamorous for their pay. To satisfy their demands the government had attempted to force